FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SLOVAK PAPER APPRAISES STATE OF MBFR TALKS

AU200753 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 14 May 80 p 2

["JK"-signed article: "Impetus for the Policy of Detente; Today the 21st Round of the Vienna Disarmament Talks Begins"]

[Text] Even if what is already the 21st round of Vienna talks on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is starting today, so-to-speak, in the shadow of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee session and of the Brussels negotiations of the NATO Military Planning Committee, this will not last long. Already in the coming days attention will be concentrated on it, since the Vienna disarmament talks will indicate precisely a great deal about the further attitude not only of their participants, but also of the East and West in general on matters of peace and security. In the present complicated international situation, when the reactionary forces in the world are striving to undermine the very foundations of the policy of detente, this acquires a particular significance.

As regards the socialist countries, this time, too, they have come to Vienna with the good will to do everything possible to bring an end to the stagnation in these important disarmament negotiations, and to reach the first specific agreements in them. This cannot be said of the Western participants, who have been hampering progress in the talks from the very beginning by striving--under a variety of pretexts--for military supremacy in the strategically most significant central European area. However, since only basic decisions of a political nature can put an end to these transparent tactics of procrastination, the present sad state of the Vienna negotiations proves that the Western participants lack sufficient good will for adopting such decisions. And, naturally, they lack it in the highest places. This is also testified to by the fact that, whereas the participants in the solemn Warsaw session of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee, devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Pact's emergence, are negotiating on a new and significant impetus for the policy of detente, the ministers of defense and foreign affairs of the aggressive NATO pact grouping are searching in the pact's headquarters in Brussels for "reasons" to justify further military expenditures, and to escalate armament in general.

Thus the present also confirms that the mission and goals pursued in Europe by the two counterposed military-political groupings are completely contradictory. The NATO pact emerged as a tool of cold war, of aggression and intimidation. It has not only maintained this feature to this very day, but is even "improving" on it. The United States, which has been playing a primary role in the pact from the beginning, and which even today is standing at the head of the military course pursued by the West, is planning, for instance, record military expenditures for the coming fiscal year in the astronomic amount of almost $175 billion.

Naturally, these facts will also be reflected in the activities of the socialist countries' representatives at the Vienna disarmament negotiations, which are opening their 21st round today and which have been aptly named--and not by chance--the "barometer of attitudes." It is therefore only natural that we expect new suggestions from Vienna that will benefit the policy of detente.

Bratislava PRAVDA on MBFR

AU200751 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 80 p 5

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "The West Is Insisting on Unacceptable Principles; They Are Striving To Attain Unilateral Advantages"]

[Text] THE 21ST ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS ON REDUCING THE STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE BEGAN YESTERDAY IN VIENNA'S HOFBURG, ITS 235TH SESSION. THE FIRST TO SPEAK WAS AMBASSADOR A. WIELAND, HEAD OF THE GDR DELEGATION. D. REES, CANADIAN AMBASSADOR, SPOKE FOR THE WESTERN COUNTRIES.

As became obvious at the press conference that immediately followed the conclusion of talks in the conference hall, the Western participants have retained their positions and, for the time being, do not intend to concede that their proposals of 20th December 1979 could impair the socialist countries and yield unilateral military advantages to the Western participants in the talks. In fact, the West suggests that only the Soviet Union and the United States reduce their armed forces in the first phase, and do this in a considerably advantageous ratio in favor of the United States. IN THEIR IMMEDIATE REPLY, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAVE MADE IT OBVIOUS TO THEIR PARTNERS THAT THE NATO COUNTRIES' PROPOSALS DO NOT SOLVE THE STAGNATION IN NEGOTIATIONS BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, ARE DRIVING THEM INTO A BLIND ALLEY. It must be clear even to a non-expert that the reduction of the number of armed forces proposed by the West would produce inequality between the partners, which would violate the main principle adopted as far back as the preliminary consultations in 1973--the principle that the security of none of the negotiating parties must be violated, and that none of them must acquire unilateral military advantages.

All the proposals of the Western countries submitted to date were openly aimed at acquiring unilateral military advantages and stood in opposition to the purposes of the negotiations. At yesterday's press conference, A. Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, appealed to the Western partners to realistically appraise the present state of the Vienna negotiations and not to insist on unacceptable proposals.

THE POSSIBILITIES FOR ACHIEVING AN AGREEMENT IN VIENNA HAVE NOT YET BEEN EXHAUSTED. IT IS NECESSARY TO APPROACH THE UNCOVERING OF THESE POSSIBILITIES IN A CONSTRUCTIVE AND UNDERSTANDING WAY. WITHOUT THE GOOD WILL AND WILLINGNESS OF THE WESTERN PARTICIPANTS TO AGREE TO AN EFFECTIVE AND EVEN REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, THE DISCUSSIONS AT THESE NEGOTIATIONS WILL REMAIN FRUITLESS.

Today, the European peoples are no longer satisfied with the mere fact that the Vienna negotiations continue. They would like to see progress, because they regard these negotiations as an effective prevention against the danger of war. THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC EXPECTS THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS TO BRING THE OLD CONTINENT CLOSER TO THE GOAL IT LONGS FOR--TO LASTING PEACE. The socialist countries are not to blame for the stagnation of the negotiations. In the course of their history, they have come out several times with initiatives, and they have even offered compromises. However, their efforts have not met with understanding among their partners, despite the fact that the socialist countries have never pursued unilateral advantages for themselves, in the way it is evident that the Western countries are doing. This is a telling and convincing fact.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

AU171411 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/5/1980--In his address during the proceedings of the substantive meeting of the U.N. Disarmament Commission--an important body of the mechanism of debating and negotiating disarmament questions--under way in New York, the head of the Romanian delegation, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, pointed out that the aggravation of the international situation has deep-going causes generated by the accumulation of a series of major problems, among which also those linked to the intensification of the arms race, which await solutions for a long time. Now, more than ever before, it is necessary that the states rally their efforts for the elimination of use and threat of force from international relations, for the observance of each people's right to decide its own fate without outside immixture and pressure, for the settlement of all international issues by peaceful negotiations exclusively, the head of the Romanian delegation stated.

He reiterated the repeated call Romania addresses, through her president, Nicolae Ceausescu, to governments, to parliaments, to political parties, to democratic forces everywhere, to all the peoples of the world, requesting them to act firmly and tirelessly for the safeguarding of peace, for an underlayed passage to the halting of the arms race and to the attainment of mankind's supreme desideratum--disarmament.

Pointing to the need for the proceedings of the commission to materialize in guiding ideas and concrete recommendations, the application of which should lead to enhanced confidence among states and a genuine process of disarmament, the head of the Romanian delegation presented Romania's outlook according to which a firm action in the sphere of disarmament should constantly take account of the priority character of nuclear disarmament measures. He also set forth the Romanian concept and proposals, advanced in international forums along the years, regarding the conclusion of a convention whereby nuclear-weapon states should pledge never to use, under any circumstances, such weapons and force against non-nuclear states, not to deploy nuclear weapons in the territory of other states, to stop the production of fissionable materials for military purposes, to ban sophistication of nuclear weapons and tests with such weapons, to act for the creation of denuclearized zones in various parts of the world. The adoption of such measures would enhance confidence among states, the speaker said, would strengthen international security favouring the concomitant passage to the organization of substantive negotiations on the cessation of nuclear arms production, their gradual reduction until their complete elimination--the final aim of any strategy in the field of nuclear disarmament.

GDR REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

LD160445 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2153 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] United Nations, New York ADN--An end to the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament must take first place in a disarmament program to erect an effective barrier against the outbreak of nuclear war, Peter Florin, deputy foreign minister and permanent representative of the GDR to the United Nations, said in the UN Disarmament Commission Thursday.

Hence, the GDR supported the program of disarmament steps proposed by the USSR. To achieve the objective of making the eighties the decade of disarmament, a world disarmament conference would make a substantial contribution.

The GDR is in favor of not increasing the armies or arsenals of conventional arms by all permanent members of the Security Council, and states linked to them by military agreements. It is also in favor of disarmament steps in Europe. "The GDR advocates effective agreements for the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe in order to achieve a lower level of military power on both sides, while maintaining military balance," Florin continued. The concluding of an agreement on the renunciation of first-use of nuclear and conventional arms among all member states of the Helsinki conference would notably increase security. Great significance is attached also to the development of confidence-building measures in Europe and their extension to the Mediterranean region. An all-European conference on military detente and disarmament should discuss all these problems.

Florin warned against NATO's dangerous attempts to achieve military superiority. The NATO decision on production and deployment of new nuclear missiles in West Europe, already prepared in 1977, complicated the world situation. "It blocks disarmament negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe and constitutes a serious obstacle to progress in slowing down the arms race and disarmament."

SOCIALIST CULTURAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN SOFIA

AU212031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The 10th conference of the ministers of culture from the socialist countries is expected to open in Sofia tomorrow. Delegations of the socialist countries from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the CSSR have arrived in Bulgaria.

The delegations were welcomed by Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the committee for culture, and by other officials.

INTERCOSMOS SESSION BEGINS IN WARSAW

LD202159 Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May, PAP--An Intercosmos session began in Warsaw today at which tele-detection specialists from the socialist countries will discuss the plans for satellite studies of the earth in the 1980's.

The session is attended among others by participants in the international manned space flights aboard the Soyuz-Salyut orbital complex: Pole Miroslaw Hermaszewski and Sigmund Jahn of the GDR.

The session will also cover preparations for other space flights to be launched with participation of cosmonauts from socialist countries--Cuba, Mongolia, Romania and Hungary.

DEMICHEV, SOVIET CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVE

AU211812 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] A Soviet cultural delegation led by Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Soviet minister of culture, has arrived in Bulgaria. The delegation was welcomed by Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova and other officials.

DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 21 MAY

AU211621 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, headed by their chairman, Mr Kim Bong Ju, was on visit here from May 17 to 21. The trade union workers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian trade unions, led by Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions. Experience was exchanged of the work of the two trade union organizations.

Expressing satisfaction with the existing good cooperation between the trade union organizations of Bulgaria and Korea, their representatives reaffirmed their readiness to assist each other in its further expansion. Mr Kim Bong Ju expressed gratitude to the Bulgarian working people for their solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for peaceful unification of Korea. He thanked in particular for the 1976 international TU conference for solidarity with Korea organized in Sofia. During their stay the guests visited Plovdiv and Veliko Turnovo and had meetings with working teams in these towns.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH TURKEY BEGIN IN SOFIA 21 MAY

AU211616 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA)--The 5th session of the Bulgaro-Turkish Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation opened here today. The delegations at the session are led by the two co-chairmen of the committee, Mr Vasil Tsanov, Bulgarian minister of transport, and Mr Halil Basol, Turkish minister of trade. In the course of five days a wide range of questions pertaining to bilateral economic cooperation and in particular to the development of trade, agricultural contacts and ties in the food industry and power generation will be discussed. Problems of technical cooperation, transport and communications will be considered too.

DELEGATION PRESENTS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO POPE JOHN PAUL

AU220848 Sofia BTA in English 0823 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 22 (BTA correspondent)--Yesterday an official Bulgarian delegation was received in audience by Pope John Paul II in connection with the festival of Slavonic letters and Bulgarian culture--May 24. The delegation included prominent men of science, culture and the arts, public figures and representatives of the Bulgarian Orthodox and of the Catholic Church. On behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian ambassador to Italy, Mr Venelin Kotsev, congratulated Pope John Paul II on his 60th birthday and expressed wishes for fruitful work in the name of peace and international cooperation. The address of greetings on behalf of the clerical delegation was read by the Vidin metropolitan Bishop Filaret.

BOZHINOV MEETS NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER

AU212030 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Hague, May 21 (BTA)--Todor Bozhinov, first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, met Mr Christoph van der Klaauw, Dutch foreign minister, and discussed matters of mutual interest.

BALEV RECEIVES ROMANIAN PARTY WORKING GROUP

AU212025 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA)--Mr Milko Balev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received today the working group of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Mr Dimitru Turcus, deputy head of the International Relations Department at the CC of the Romanian Communist Party. The group is on visit here from May 20 to 22 to coordinate the cooperation and exchange of experience plan between the BCP and the Romanian Communist Party for the 1980-1981 period.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF MACHINE INDUSTRY ON TOUR

AU210952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] On 21 May, Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry of the People's Republic of Hungary, who is visiting Bulgaria, arrived in Stara Zagora Okrug. He is accompanied by Toncho Chakurov, Bulgaria's minister of machine building, and Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria. The Hungarian guests visited the Gorobotike-Beroe scientific-production combine in Stara Zagora and other machine-building and electronics plants, where they were briefed on the plants' working successes.

STANISHEV SPEAKS AT HO CHI MINH ANNIVERSARY RALLY

AU191550 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 19 May 80

["Marking Ho Chi Minh's Anniversary"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 19, (BTA)--"In the person of Ho Chi Minh the Vietnamese Communist Party gave to the world one of the most remarkable figures in the history of the world communist movement", underlined Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

At a ceremonial rally to mark the 90th birthday of Ho Chi Minh here today, Mr Stanishev spoke of the significance of his work for all the revolutionary achievements of Vietnam. Noting the great international impact of the victory of the Vietnamese people for the ensuing important political changes in Southeast Asia, for the strengthening of positions of peace and socialism in that part of the world, the speaker stressed: "The Vietnamese Communist Party, with the Vietnamese people rallied round it, is making now every possible effort for the triumph of the cause to which Ho Chi Minh dedicated all his strength, experience and wisdom".

"The fulfillment of his bequests of a 'peaceful, united, independent socialist Vietnam' runs contrary to the tastes of Beijing ruling circles", Mr Stanishev went on to say. "They regard Vietnam as a serious obstacle to the pursuance of their hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia".

The secretary of the CC of the BCP denounced the attempts of the Chinese rulers to involve the reactionary elements in Indochina and some ASEAN countries into the struggle against the revolutionary course of the peoples of Indochina. He also underlined that the stepping up of Sino-American cooperation has been ever more gravely threatening peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

Further on, Mr Stanishev dwelt on the attempts of the forces of imperialism and reaction, with the active help of Beijing hegemonists, to halt the process of detente in Europe and the world, to delay the progress of revolutionary changes in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"In its essence this actually is a policy of repudiation of detente and the fruitful dialogue with the socialist countries, of quelling the national liberation movement, of imperialist ambitions and worship of brutal force, of dictatorship and aggression", underlined Mr Stanishev.

The secretary of the CC of the BCP expressed satisfaction that the Vietnamese Communist Party and the Vietnamese people, together with the other Indochinese nations, are unanimous with and fully support the deeply realistic course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries for consolidation and deepening of detente, for peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states of different social systems, in defence of the revolutionary achievements of all freedom-loving nations and countries in the world.

BRIEFS

JORDANIAN MINISTER'S VISIT--Yesterday, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Jawad al-'Anani, minister of supplies of Jordan, who is visiting our country. They discussed the state of economic relations between the two countries and expressed the mutual wish for further development of such relations. The meeting was attended by Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 May 80 p 7 AU]

DELEGATION TO FINLAND--A delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, left for Helsinki at the invitation of the Social Democratic Party of Finland. At Sofia airport, the delegation was seen off by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and by other high-ranking functionaries of the Central Committee. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 May 80 AU]

MILITARY ATTACHES VISIT SHUMEN--The military attaches of socialist countries' embassies accredited in Sofia today visited Shumen. They were invited to the celebrations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. The military attaches met Georgi Nachev, first secretary of the Shumen Okrug BCP Committee. They were briefed on the historical background of Shumen Okrug and on local achievements in socialist construction. The guests visited an industrial equipment plant in Shumen. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 May 80 AU]

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA ACTIVITIES--An election-accountability conference of the local territorial "culture" complex was held today in Kyustendil. The conference was attended by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee of Culture and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, as well as by leaders of the city and okrug. In her speech, Comrade Zhivkova noted that this conference eloquently shows the advantages of the social-state principle in cultural management, and the role played by culture in the comprehensive socioeconomic development of the country. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 May 80 AU]

SOVIET-FRENCH TALKS BENFICIAL DESPITE U.S. DISPLEASURE

LD211036 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Commenting on yesterday's meeting in Warsaw between President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, Radio Prague's Stefan Babiak says:

Soviet-French top level mettings have always been followed with great interest throughout the world. This was the case 14 years ago when De Gaulle first went to Moscow, and so it was yesterday in Warsaw. This interest is understandable because such meetings have always concerned major world problems, and the constructive approach to solving these problems has always naturally gone beyond a bilateral framework.

This tradition was maintained in the Warsaw meeting. The communique says that international topics and initiatives to ease current tensions were discussed. Behind this general statement one must see two important facts: First, the French president came with a proposal for a meeting of world leaders which could be held next year. Such a meeting should make it possible to first analyze and then remove the main causes of tension in the world. Until then no measures should be taken to further worsen the situation, Valery Giscard d'Estaing said.

The French president's statement can be interpreted as the first clear and obviously important response to the initiative from the Warsaw meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It is symbolic that the response to the Warsaw appeal to hold a conference of world leaders to discuss measures to remove the hotbeds of tension and to prevent wars also occurred in Warsaw.

The second important fact arising from yesterday's Soviet-French summit--as the French president put it--that the will exists to solve the Afghanistan problem by political means. This statement by the French leader can be regarded, although with certain reservations, as a positive assessment of the repeated Soviet initiatives directed toward a political solution to the so-called Afghan question, based necessarily on halting the imperialist interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

It is hardly surprising that even this highly stimulating and constructive meeting has met with a mixed response in the world. While Bonn described the Warsaw meeting as a contribution to the resumption of the discontinued dialogue between East and West, London said it was a gesture which could allegedly destroy Western unity. American official quarters were offended because Paris did not consider it necessary to consult with the White House on the principles of the Warsaw meeting.

What a paradox! Washington demands from its West European allies unreserved support for such hazardous, unpredictable and naturally unconsulted actions as that against Iran, thus placing its Atlantic partners in an unenviable situation. But when Paris intends to do something constructive without the U.S. administration's consent, Washington reacts with unconcealed indignation.

The Soviet-French summit in Warsaw again confirmed that the so-called Afghan question is not the cause of the present worsened international situation as maintained by the White House. The roots of the increasing international tension must be sought elsewhere. The fact that the constructive ideas from Warsaw meeting, designed to strengthen the process of detente, have caused such indignation in Washington gives, in fact, the answer to the question of where the champions of the cold war climate are to be found.

MUSKIE-GROMYKO VIENNA MEETING VIEWED AS PROMISING BEGINNING

AU211130 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 20 May 80 p 2

["AN"-signed article: "Meetings Serve Mankind"]

[Text] The Soviet Union was and remains a consistent advocate of a firm continuation of the policy of detente in international relations and of an augmentation of political detente with effective steps toward military detente. Together with all socialist countries, we are fully determined to continue that line. That was again convincingly stressed in the recently approved declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and in a special document--the statement. Those were the words uttered by the Soviet minister of foreign affairs in Vienna recently during the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the State Treaty which restored Austria's independence.

The celebrations in Vienna were also attended by other ministers of foreign affairs--the American, French, West German, British, Hungarian and Yugoslav ministers, as well as by CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs B. Chnoupek and, naturally, by representatives of the host country. An opportunity was thus provided to conduct negotiations and to assess mutual as well as international questions. The greatest attention was attracted, of course, by Andrey Gromyko's meeting with Edmund Muskie, the new U.S. secretary of state. The meeting between the two politicians was originally scheduled to last 2 hours but in the end the talks continued for 3 hours. Because the U.S. secretary of state was in a great hurry there was no time to hold a press conference. However, after the end of the talks Edmund Muskie made a short statement to the journalists that is being assessed optimistically and which can be characterized as promising for the future. E. Muskie said: "Minister Gromyko and myself had long and earnest talks on practical problems. I am convinced that it was correct and useful to hold this talk. I hope that our talks will continue so as to enable us to eliminate existing differences."

Well, these really are interesting words. After all, when we consider that initially the meeting was not to have taken place at all, then it must really be assessed positively. The U.S. President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, was sharply opposed to the meeting and did everything possible to thwart it. Considering the importance of Brzezinski's position in the administration, he will certainly regard his failure to prevent the meeting as a defeat. It is true, however, that no fundamental conclusions can be drawn on the basis of a single meeting. The policy of international detente has slowed down through the fault of the imperialist forces, especially the United States itself. Tension has increased and the world is asking what will follow. However, the situation is such today that the reactionary forces cannot determine world developments by themselves. True, they made another attempt at it at the recent session of the NATO defense ministers in Brussels, a session which gave rise to new proposals aimed at expanding feverish armament. But at precisely the same time the world was presented with completely different proposals. The declaration and statement of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee contain a number of suggestions and methods on how to sustain the process of detente and how to prepare an even better road for it to reach its goal.

Andrey Gromyko's meeting with Edmund Muskie was the first important meeting between Soviet and American representatives after a period of several months of a cooling down of overall relations in the world. Toward the end of last year and at the beginning of this year, the U.S. administration undertook several irresponsible actions that have worsened conditions in the world. [paragraph continues]

These include, for instance, the NATO countries' approval of the production and deployment of 600 American medium-range missiles on the territory of five West European states, the halting of the ratification process of the SALT II treaty, the trade embargo imposed against the USSR, and also the attacks against the Olympic games in Moscow. The ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries that shoulder a great responsibility for the fate of world peace assessed at their meeting a wide range of questions. Andrey Gromyko explained in detail the Soviet standpoint on the problems connected with Afghanistan and on other questions. At the same time he put forward a number of constructive new proposals for a dialogue. Even though Muskie repeated the previous "tough standpoints" of Carter, the significance of the meeting is indisputable. It can be assessed as a beginning that should be followed by other meetings and talks. This is the only way that can yield new contributions to strengthening peace.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ON WARSAW, VIENNA MEETINGS

AU211222 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 May 80 p 4

[Julius P. Lderincz article: "A Week Which Leaves Distinct Traces; a Few Words Following the Negotiations of the Warsaw Pact States"]

[Summary] It is no empty prophecy to say that last week will "leave indelible traces in international life. It is not that in these 7 days some unambiguous break or positive turn occurred in a situation that has for some time been viewed with alarm by the people and that has evoked concern about the fate of detente and peace." The complications in international relations are due to long-term activities of imperialist policy and "a break in these trends cannot be achieved overnight. A break can also not be achieved in a single week, particularly not if one group of states, rallied in the imperialist NATO pact, adopts in the very same week decisions which lead to a yet greater escalation of armament in the United States and Western Europe." Although this, too, characterizes last week's events, the development of the international situation is also influenced by the proposals and suggestions voiced at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session in Warsaw.

Even the West acknowledges that the USSR and its allies are developing a great diplomatic peace offensive. The Afghanistan Government's proposal for normalizing relations with Pakistan and Iran is part of this. Of course, the doubts expressed by the West in connection with this proposal merely underscore how complicated the general situation is. In the developing countries this is shown by the imperialist's open violations of states' independence and sovereignty and meddling in their internal affairs. "The presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is motivated precisely by the endeavor to help Afghanistan defend itself successfully against such an aggressive policy. As soon as all forms of external interference stop, on the basis of the solutions proposed by Kabul, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan will begin.

"This is also how A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, explained matters to his new American partner, E. Muskie, during their first meeting in Vienna during the celebrations of the Austrian State Treaty anniversary.

"The starting points from which they proceeded at their meeting are typical. A. Gromyko came from Warsaw with the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee we have mentioned; E. Muskie came from Brussels, where the NATO Council had, above all, confirmed its particularly dangerous decision of last December to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In Vienna the new chief of American diplomacy presented a speech containing Carter's familiar 'tough standpoints,' saturated with coarse anti-Sovietism. [paragraph continues]

Thus, even though he did slightly change his tone after meeting A. Gromyko and he did then speak of the importance 'of continuing the talks so that we can eliminate the existing differences,' this represented no basic change of attitude; nevertheless it is perhaps an expression of a greater willingness to take reality (including the correlation of forces) and the needs of the present world into account. In view of the present line of American foreign policy, even this kind of 'opening of the eyes' could not be negligible; and that is why certain commentators--without wanting to evoke unfounded illusions--dare say in assessing this last week that we now can perhaps be a tiny bit more optimistic. But let us not expect any more striking changes in American foreign policy--at least not before the presidential elections in November.

We must again stress that what makes the past days so significant for international life is the manifestation of the active socialist policy in international affairs. The socialist countries' united course, their cooperation with all peace-loving states and forces "can yield new successes in the policy of detente and make the eighties truly the years of peace. After the significant week in May, it is also important that the dialogue, the negotiations and consultations on the key matters of international life--which were particularly stimulated by the Warsaw proposals and which are getting underway in Vienna--continue on bilateral and multilateral foundations, and on various levels with increased intensity so as to lead to a summit meeting of the heads of state from all parts of the world."

POLEDNIK ADDRESSES TU MEETING, CRITICIZES U.S. POLICIES

AU200835 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at a festive meeting of the presidiums of the Central Trade Union Council and the Czech and Slovak Trade Union Councils, marking 35th anniversary of the united trade union organization in Prague on 14 May]

[Excerpt] The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement deserves great appreciation for its international activity. For many years it has been purposefully and successfully taking part in the creation and consolidation of the unity of the international trade union movement.

That is something that at present is particularly needed. It is well known that the most reactionary circles of world imperialism have grossly disturbed the international climate in the past few months.

By unleashing a new round of feverish armament, deploying new destructive weapons on West European territory, political pressure and blackmail, the unheard-of misuse of the Olympic ideal and even by hazardous actions on the sovereign territory of Iran, Carter wants to push the world into a new cold war and to the brink of real war.

With such a policy, which thwarts all the results achieved in the past period in the relaxation of tension, Carter and his allies are trying to resolve the problems confronting them in the spheres of foreign and domestic policy and to halt the irrepressible process of the weakening of imperialism in the present day world.

A part of that imperialist policy is the unbridled anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign, which includes attempts to disrupt and destroy the unity and the common course of action of the progressive anti-imperialist international organizations--of trade unions, youth and other such organizations. Precisely in the light of these facts the important international mission of our trade unions becomes doubly clear.

The world is changing--and changing to the disadvantage of imperialism. The determining factor of world developments today is the mighty and strong socialist community, which--led by the Soviet Union--consistently and purposefully asserts in international relations the policy of peace, peaceful coexistence, relaxation of tension, security, cooperation and social progress.

The position of our socialist world on the current imperialist crusade was tellingly formulated last February by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, when he said: "No one will succeed in intimidating the Soviet Union.... We and our allies will always be able to defend ourselves and ward off any enemy attack. No one will succeed in provoking us. Against the 'doctrine' of war hysteria and feverish armament we counterpose the doctrine of the consistent struggle for peace and security in the world."

That is our policy and all our people fully and without exception support it. It is a policy that has brought Europe a full 35 years of peace; it is a policy that will gradually ensure a world without wars for all mankind.

STROUGAL RECEIVES YUGOSLAVIA'S KMEZIC FOR TALKS

LD211312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal received Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, in Prague today. The two representatives appraised the results attained in the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. These relations are reflected in traditional all-round cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Both comrades then stressed that the two sides will continue to create conditions to intensify cooperation. This applies primarily to the expansion of production cooperation and specialization as well as cooperation in third markets.

TANJUG Report

LD211316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1151 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Prague, May 21 (TANJUG)--Czechoslovakia highly values and respects President Tito's contribution to mankind, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said today during a meeting with Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina provincial Premier Nikola Kmezic.

Strougal particularly set out President Tito's tireless activity and role in the struggle for world peace and the new international economic order.

Strougal and Kmezic set out that economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia can be intensified and that, in addition to increasing trade, other forms of cooperation, including specialisation and joint appearance on third markets, should be promoted.

Strougal and Kmezic exchanged views also on some topical international questions and agreed that they can be successfully solved only by way of dialogues on an equal footing.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT

Interview to Prague Radio

LD202058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 May 80

[Unidentified radio correspondent's interview with Salim Ahmed Salim, president of the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly, in Prague; date not specified--recorded; Salim's answers in English fading into Czech translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, what is the purpose of your visit to Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] I have come to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of your government, namely the minister of foreign affairs, to become acquainted with the views of your representatives on the international situation and many other questions of mutual interest. This is the main purpose of my visit. It also gives me a unique opportunity to learn about your country and its development. The talks with Czechoslovak representatives were also focused on the activity of the Czechoslovak delegation in the United Nations, Czechoslovak initiatives, and the role of Czechoslovakia in the United Nations. My talks with Premier Lubomir Strougal; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs were very comprehensive and constructive. I am very pleased with the results of these talks which have enabled me to become thorcughly acquainted with the Czechoslovak stands on various issues. Many issues which we discussed were related to the current international situation.

[Question] In this connection, how do you view the new peace appeal from Warsaw?

[Answer] It is an exceptionally important initiative. I cannot comment on it here in detail, but I would like to stress that the documents adopted at the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee are quite clearly an appeal for a dialogue and for further constructive talks aimed at solving important international issues, and they unequivocally express the will to improve the present international situation. There is no doubt that the entire international community must pay exceptional attention to such an important initiative--and I am sure that this attention will be paid.

[Question] What is your personal view on the talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the Polish capital?

[Answer] In itself the fact that the top representatives of the Soviet Union and France have met is, in the context of the present tense international situation, exceptionally important. I think the meeting of foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States in Vienna recently was also very important. The talks in Warsaw, however, were at a higher level and are of greater importance because it was an opportunity for a meeting between the top representative of the most powerful socialist country with the top representative of one of the most influential Western countries--and such talks are very important, above all in the present international situation. This is the only way to continue detente.

[Question] Allow me, Mr President, to return to the role of Czechoslovakia in the United Nations. How do you evaluate the contribution of our country to the activity of the United Nations?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to say that Czechoslovakia is a founding member of the United Nations, and the government and people of Czechoslovkaia--through their delegation to the United Nations--have always played an important role in the work of the United Nations in various spheres, above all in peace efforts.

I would like to recall one important Czechoslovak initiative: the declaration on international cooperation for the achievement of goals of disarmament, adopted by the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly. The Czechoslovak contribution in the field of decolonization is also important. I can say this from personal experience because, as you know, Czechoslovakia was a member of the UN Committee for Decolonization and I was chairman of this committee for 8 years. During that entire period, I appreciated the great contribution of the Czechoslovak delegation to the efforts of the United Nations for complete liquidation of the remains of colonization. Similarly, in 1978-79, Czechoslovakia was a member of the Security Council where it played an exceptionally important and constructive role in the efforts to preserve world peace and security. I, personally can say without hesitation that the role of Czechoslovakia in the United Nations has always been valuable and constructive. It has been valued highly.

Departure From Prague

LD211418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Salim Ahmed Salim, president of the 34th UN General Assembly Session, today concluded his visit to Czechoslovakia. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other personages.

POLEDNIK SPEAKS AT 'OLYMPIC MOSCOW' EXHIBITION OPENING

LD151958 Prague CTK in English 1505 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Prague--"Modern Olympic history knows two major dates: June 1894 when the decision to resume the Olympic games was taken in Paris, and October 1974 when a vote in Vienna entrusted the games of the 22nd Olympiad for the first time to a socialist country".

This point was emphasized on Thursday by Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretary Jindrich Polednik, speaking as head of a party and government delegation at the opening of an exhibition "Olympic Moscow" here.

"For the first time in modern Olympic history the preparation of the Olympic games became an affair of every citizen, for the first time no reports reached the world on financial problems of the government of the organizing country, on financial collections, let alone on doubts whether the organizers will be really able to finish the construction of the sports grounds, the Olympic village and all necessary facilities by the opening of the games." Therefore, Jindrich Polednik said, "we all deplore and unequivocally denounce the acts of the most reactionary leaders of the imperialist world, at the head with U.S. President James Carter. No one in mankind's history has ever gone so far as wanting to deprive young athletes of this unique bond, this symbol of fraternization and mutual respect."

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SPAIN SIGNED IN PRAGUE

LD212302 Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak-Spanish protocol, regulating the terms of mutual trade and industrial cooperation for another one-year period, was signed at the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Ministry on Wednesday.

In 1979, trade exchange between the two countries was favourable and there exist good prospects for its further development. Delegations of the two countries agreed to support industrial and economic cooperation, constituting a significant sphere of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Spanish firms.

AXEN INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF PARIS MEETING

AU211525 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 20/1980 p 3

["The Meeting of European Communist and Workers Parties in Paris on 28-29 April 1980; A Necessary and Strong Incentive for the Peace Struggle: Interview With Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee"]

[Text] HORIZONT: You were the leader of the SED Central Committee delegation to the meeting of European communist and workers parties in Paris on 28-29 April. What can you tell us about the significance of that meeting?

Hermann Axen: The evaluation of each political event results from its interconnection with the specific national--and at an all-European meeting--international situation. In view of the exacerbation of the world political situation, brought about by the imperialist quarters of the United States and of some other NATO members and in view of the increasing dangers for the peoples' peace and security it must be said:

1--The Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties was not only opportune, but also extremely urgent and necessary. If weapons interests and militarists escalate their plots against peace, communists are dutybound to submit to the peoples their view of the situation and their proposals to secure peace and bring about disarmament. With their exemplary and consistent activity to implement the fundamental aims of mankind, the communists prove to be resolute and selfless peace strugglers. The Paris meeting shows that the enemies of detente cannot do what they want. In the important appeal to the peoples of Europe adopted at our meeting, we communists put forward realistic and constructive proposals on how the course of detente and disarmament can again be cleared and promoted. The appeal for peace and disarmament adopted at the meeting is a clear and acceptable action platform for all communist and workers parties and for all peace forces. To impart to the peoples of our continent a correct orientation in the exacerbated international situation was the main task of the Paris meeting of our parties. In the SED's opinion, that task was successfully performed.

2--The appeal adopted by the meeting takes into consideration the peace struggle's multifaceted experiences in individual countries and on our continent. The appeal is not an exclusive declaration of the parties participating in the meeting. Quite to the contrary: the appeal is open to all communist parties. Hence we regard our meeting and its results as a good starting point for new steps toward an understanding of all communist and workers parties in the interest of active collaboration in the struggle for peace. The appeal is open to the social democratic, socialist, Christian, Islamic and liberal parties, and to the organizations of trade unions, youth, women, cooperatives, sports, and all religious communities--in brief, to all peace-loving people who would like to remove the danger of another murderous war from our continent once and for all.

Our meeting and our appeal serve the peace struggle in two respects: The Paris meeting explains in a manner understandable to all the relationships in the political situation and justifies the necessary tasks; second, we are extending a hand of understanding to all democratic and peace-loving people for necessary joint actions and for the defense and consolidation of world peace.

HORIZONT: What were the results arrived at by the participants in the meeting in assessing the current international situation?

Hermann Axen: The representatives of the fraternal parties unanimously noted in Paris that the international situation has worsened at the start of the eighties. Imperialism is currently conducting the most comprehensive and dangerous counterattack against peace and the security of the peoples since the cold war period. Its most aggressive and reactionary quarters have thrown back the political detente process, halted the military detente that had been begun and started another round in the arms race.

The participants in the meeting arrived at the conclusion that the confrontation policy of imperialism, particularly of the U.S. rulers, which has been prepared on a long-term basis and is now becoming openly evident, constitutes the main cause of the exacerbation of the international situation. The transparent and hypocritical hullabaloo about Afghanistan is aimed at deflecting attention from the U.S. obstruction of the SALT II treaty, from the notorious NATO long-term weapons program of May 1978, the Camp David separate agreement, and the dangerous missile decision of the NATO Council in Brussels in December of 1979 as well as from the provocative U.S. naval deployment in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean Sea.

In Paris the representatives of all parties resolutely denounced the policy that poisons the international atmosphere--the policy of political, diplomatic, economic and athletic boycott to which the Carter administration wants to harness its allies in Western Europe, Canada and Japan. The delegations of the fraternal countries pointed out that certain governments of those countries--in blatant contradiction to the security interests and political and economic interests of their own countries--are more or less willingly and some obsequiously bowing before Washington's big stick.

On behalf of the peoples of Europe, the appeal of the Paris meeting opposed the attempts of the U.S. administration to drag the peoples of our continent into the vortex of its policy, which is as adventurous as it is futile. The participants pointed to the dangers to world peace caused by Washington's confrontation course. But the representatives of all parties stressed that limits have been set to this policy because of the actual international power relationships. A relapse into cold war can be prevented. The countries of real socialism, particularly the USSR, constitute the main power of world peace and the main bulwark against imperialism and war. It is only in close cooperation with them that all the other revolutionary and peace-loving forces are able to foil the material and ideological preparations for war advanced by imperialism and to ward them off.

The fraternal parties expressed their conviction that the peoples--if acting jointly and resolutely--surely possess the strength to defend the valuable results of detente and to achieve a breakdown in the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament.

HORIZONT: What do the European communist and workers parties specifically propose to the peoples as the next step?

Hermann Axen: First and foremost it is now important to overcome the main obstacle to detente that at the same time constitutes the main source of danger for the European peoples and to thus clear the road that has been so promisingly embarked upon with the European treaty system and the Helsinki Final Act. The dangerous missiles decision by the NATO Council in Brussels must be cancelled or suspended. This is the prerequisite for beginning effective negotiations on medium-range missiles under conditions of equality and equal security. [paragraph continues]

We communists also propose that the SALT II treaty be ratified without further delay. The Paris appeal demands that an immediate end be put to the policy that violates international law of political, economic and athletic boycotts and to return to the normal, treaty-regulated relations between states that agree to peaceful coexistence. The Paris meeting endorsed decisive progress at the Vienna negotiations for a reduction of armed forces in central Europe, the setting up of zones free of nuclear weapons, a constructive preparation and holding of the Madrid follow-up conference and the convening of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw. Those are clear proposals which are in the interests of all peoples and are suitable to lead all European antiwar forces in joint actions.

HORIZONT: How did the Paris meeting proceed?

Hermann Axen: As far as the content of the meeting is concerned, it ended with successfully by adopting an appeal to the peoples of our continent. I would like to underscore in addition that the meeting became a very valuable and fruitful exchange of views about the specific situation and the specific militant experiences of the peace forces in various countries. This extremely interesting exchange of opinions has enriched and deepened the specific knowledge of each participating delegation. The speech by Comrade B. Ponomarev, leader of the CPSU Central Committee delegation, made an important contribution to the content and success of the meeting.

The businesslike atmosphere of the meeting must be underscored. All delegations contributed to it, but first and foremost the initiators of the meeting, the French and the Polish comrades.

Naturally each delegation could present its views freely and openly and that is what each delegation did. Our meeting was a frank and comradely exchange of views. The feeling of communist community and high political responsibility for the fate of the workers class and of our peoples and for the cause of peace and detente permeated the entire conference.

HORIZONT: Twenty-two parties participated in the meeting and eight were absent. What can you say about that?

Hermann Axen: What counts above all is that 22 parties participated and that the meeting adopted a significant appeal. It is regrettable that eight parties--for very different reasons--did not attend. It would have been even more regrettable, however, or more fateful, if in such an exacerbated situation the European communist and workers parties--regardless of what the individual reasons might be--had not convened at all or had remained passive. No matter what motives may have prompted individual comrades not to attend, one thing is clear: In light of the historic necessity in this world political situation so aggravated by imperialism, it is our duty as communist parties to throw our best, our common experiences, joint proposals and our joint strength into the scales for peace. In the face of this, our humanistic and class duty, all motives, reservations, and objections are of minor significance.

By the way, the SED objects to the numbers game deliberately cultivated by the adversary--22 and 8. The SED is for the action unity of our movement in Europe and the world. We are certain that such action unity will expand and consolidate. It is precisely the success of the Paris meeting that confirms all this to us: It is self-evident that the SED, loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism, will make its active contribution to peace and disarmament in the spirit of the appeal adopted by the Paris meeting.

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH DPRK VICE PRESIDENT

LD191150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1120 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Kang Yang-uk, vice president of the DPRK.

During the course of the friendly talk, Erich Honecker conveyed cordial greetings to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president.

JOINT STATEMENT ON 1981-85 PLAN COORDINATION WITH CUBA

AU210959 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17/18 May 80 p 6

["High State of Cooperation With Cuba; Statement About Negotiations for Plan Coordination"]

[Text] A statement was agreed upon at the conclusion of the negotiations on coordination of the GDR and Cuban national economic plans, which have just taken place in Havana. The statement reads as follows:

From 9-15 May 1980, negotiations on the coordination of the GDR and Cuban national economic plans for the 1981-85 period took place on the basis of the fundamental agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, about the further deepening of socialist economic integration between the two countries.

During the visit, a cordial and friendly meeting took place at the GDR Embassy with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers. Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as from the other comrades of the GDR party-state leadership, which were equally cordially reciprocated. On this occasion, problems related to the further development of economic relations between the two countries were discussed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Commodity Exchange up to 1985 Will Be Dynamically Developed

With the protocol for coordination of national economic plans for 1981-85 signed by Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Humberto Perez, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Planning Commission of the Republic of Cuba, essential prerequisites were created for a dynamic development of the commodity exchange and further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba for the 1981-85 period. In that period, the commodity increase will be 45 percent compared with the 1976-80 period.

By supplying plants, machinery and equipment the GDR will participate in the development of the nickel industry, in the long-term CEMA target program in the field of planting and processing citrus fruit, and in the field of sugar production. In addition, the GDR will continue to supply products and equipment that are important for the development of the Cuban national economy, such as equipment for the cement and sugar industries, irrigation plants, communications and calculation technology, plant protection means and consumer goods, printing machinery and agricultural machines.

A Visit to Working People of Various Industries

The deliveries from the Republic of Cuba will be considerably increased particularly as regards commodities important for the national economy and supplies to the GDR population such as sugar, nickel, fresh citrus fruit, juices and concentrates, pepper and so forth.

At the time of its visit, the GDR delegation had an opportunity for working visits to the Playa Giron citrus fruit cultivation area and to the construction site of the Cienfuegos cement works to see for itself the great progress of development of the Cuban national economy in these fields, as well as the great achievements of the Cuban working people.

Participating in the negotiations on the GDR side were: Prof Dr Karl Gruenheid, state secretary at the State Planning Commission; Guenter Ehrensperger, SED Central Committee department head; and Dr Siegfried Zscherpe, deputy minister in the State Planning Commission.

Participating for the Republic of Cuba were: Rene Pombo, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Jose Bartolome de la Fuente, deputy foreign trade minister; and Marcelo Fernandez Front, personal adviser to the chairman of the State Planning Commission. The ambassadors of both countries, Dr Harry Spindler and Julio Garcia Oliveja, participated in the negotiations.

GDR Solidarity in the Anti-Imperialist Struggle

Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, also had talks with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. Lionel Soto, secretary of the PCC Central Committee, received Guenter Ehrensperger, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Planning and Finances, for talks. All consultations proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere as well as in the spirit of full mutual agreement.

The signing of the protocol took place on Thursday night (local time) in the house of the Central Planning Commission of Cuba (JUCEPLAN) in Havana. In speeches, Gerhard Weiss and Humberto Perez valued the document as an expression of the high state of fraternal cooperation between both socialist states that are close friends. The agreements, Humberto Perez stressed, are based on relations marked by the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In his reply, Gerhard Weiss underscored that this document constitutes further proof of the close, friendly affinity between the peoples of the GDR and Cuba. The GDR is showing its deep sympathy with the difficult and complicated struggle of Cuba against imperialism. An eloquent proof of this is also the broad movement of solidarity in the GDR with the first socialist state of America, he said.

FRENCH CP DELEGATION VISITS TO STUDY ROLE OF WOMEN

AU211414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 80 p 2

["PCF Representative: Your Successes Assist Our Struggle; Inge Lange Receives Delegation of the Fraternal Party"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--"Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Monday a delegation to the French Communist Party [PCF] under the leadership of Jacki Hoffmann, member of the PCF Central Committee."

In the course of the friendly talks, Inge Lange gave an account of the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, and explained the contribution of GDR women to the fashioning and consolidating of their socialist fatherland. Jackie Hoffmann recounted the struggle of the French communists against the exacerbating crisis and for insuring the rights of French women in French society. She valued the GDR's political and social successes as a valuable help and encouragement for their struggle.

"Participating in the talks was Elli Gloeckner, member of the SED's Central Auditing Commission and deputy head of the SED Central Committee Department for Women.

"During its 1-week visit, the delegation will study the role of women in the GDR in all spheres of social life in Berlin, Frankfurt (Oder) and in Leipzig."

AFRICA SOLIDARITY WEEK OPENS IN ROSTOCK

AU211253 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 80 p 1

["Week of Solidarity with African Peoples Opens: Festive Event in Rostock--ANC Representative Thanks"]

[Summary] "Rostock (ND report)--The opening of the week of solidarity with the African peoples struggling for national and social liberation at Rostock's 'People's Theater' on Monday was an impressive avowal of the solidarity with progressive Africa. Ernst Timm, first secretary of the SED Bezirk leadership, opened the central event in the presence of Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, of accredited ambassadors and charges d'affaires and of African students studying in the Baltic Sea area, of outstanding collectives, residents of the Bezirk city and of personalities of social organizations."

In his speech, Timm termed the fraternal solidarity with the peoples struggling for their freedom, social progress and independence an essential characteristic of policy of the party and state. "Anthony Mongalo, head of the South African ANC [African National Council] representation, called the festive event the climax of a solidarity that extends throughout the entire year. He thanked the GDR population for the assistance rendered in the spirit of proletarian internationalism." Kurt Seibt and Ernst Timm presented streamers to outstanding collectives of the Baltic Sea Bezirk.

FRG AIRCRAFT VIOLATES GDR AIR SPACE

LD211653 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Yesterday a single-engined FRG aircraft, registration letters D-EMCS, coming from Roklum (FRG), illegally entered GDR air space in the Halberstadt Kreis. It continued its flight in a provocative manner and then left GDR air space in the direction of Soellingen (FRG). The permanent GDR mission in the FRG lodged a strong protest with the office of the FRG federal chancellor against this provocative violation of GDR air space, which is counter to international law, and expressed the expectation that steps will be taken by the competent FRG organs to prevent future violations of GDR air space.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR VIOLATING BORDER

AU211411 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 80 p 2

["Border Violator Detained"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 18 May 1980 citizen Jochen Weber violated the GDR state border in the Lichtenhain area. The details of the border violation are currently being examined by the appropriate GDR organs.

More Border Violators

AU211412 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 80 p 2

["Detained for Transit Abuse"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the early morning hours of 18 May 1980, GDR security organs apprehended redhanded (West) Berlin residents Ralf Rothert and Doris Kaminski at the Drewitz GDR border crossing point for crimes of abuse of the transit agreement, and detained them. As agents of a criminal gang, they had participated in preparing and perpetrating subversive acts on the GDR's transit routes. Investigation proceedings were initiated and arrest warrants were issued. The Ford automobile with license plate No B-KV 996 used for the crime was impounded.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS ON 21 MAY

LD211350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1305 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The 12th meeting of the SED Central Committee began in Berlin on Wednesday. Inge Lange, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave the report of the Politburo. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke on the convening of the 10th party congress.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH CONCLUDES FIFTH SYNOD IN BERLIN

AU201221 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 19 May 80 pp 1,2

["Corresponsibility of the Churches: Press Conference at Conclusion Evangelical Church Union Synod"]

[Summary] "Berlin (NZ)--At the conclusion of the third session of the Fifth Synod of the Evangelical Church of the Union [EKU] in the GDR, the synod participants yesterday once more emphatically stressed the corresponsibility of the churches for warding off to the best of their ability the threat to peace and detente." The proposal already made by various land churches for a divine service for peace and disarmament to be held on repentence day 1980 was discussed and supported by the synod.

It was emphatically stressed at a press conference with church President Eberhard Natho, EKU church office Chairman Dr Joachim Rogge; and synod Chairman Manfred Becker that each Christian can do a great deal to insure peace and that the churches support all initiatives that serve the preservation of peace such as the recently proposed world conference for detente and disarmament.

The synod discussed the final vote of its theological committee on the topic: "Church, a Community of Brothers" which, carrying on the thesis of the 1934 Barmen synod of confession, deals with problems related to the relationship between order and witness in the church at present times, that is, with the identity, shape and practice of the churches. It was noted that "the diaconal work implies for the churches the obligation and opportunity to orient their testimony in the socialist society.

"In a position on further work on the recommendations of the Eisenach assembly of delegates, the synod participants underscored the EKU's readiness to adhere to the goals of a united evangelical church in the GDR. The basis of confession of the future closer union will have to provide accurate information about the nature of the church. The synod made several specific proposals for the immediate further work on the aspired-to integration process on the basis of federation."

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH IRAQI UNIVERSITY--Scientific cooperation between the Rostock Wilhelm Pieck University and the University of Al-Basra (Republic of Iraq) will be systematically expanded in the coming 2 academic years. A relevant program has just been signed by the leaderships of the two teaching and research institutions. The basis for this was the agreement of scientific cooperation concluded 9 years ago which at that time almost exclusively involved maritime fields of research. [Text] [East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 20 May 80 p 2 AU]

TU DELEGATION IN FRG--A delegation of the Metal Industry Trade Union of the FDGB under the leadership of Reinhard Sommer, member of the Presidium of the FDGB Federal Executive and chairman of the Metal Industry Trade Union, arrived in the FRG on the weekend. The delegation had been invited by Eugen Loderer, first chairman of the Metal Industry Trade Union, when he visited the GDR last year. With the visit of the FDGB delegation to the FRG, the bilateral talks, opened in 1973, will be continued within the framework of exchanging presidium delegations. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 80 p 2 AU]

FRG PEACE UNION TALKS--A delegation of the Directorate of the German Peace Union [DFU] of the FRG as well as a delegation of the GDR Peace Council, led by its president, Prof Dr Guenther Drefahl, met for an exchange of ideas in Berlin. Both sides expressed their deep concern at the exacerbation of the international situation caused by the peace-threatening confrontation of the United States and the reactionary NATO quarters. They underscored the particular responsibility of the two German states to do all they can so that no war ever again springs from German soil. It is the need of the hour to foil the Brussels missile decision with new actions. The two organizations stressed the great significance of the recent declaration of the Warsaw Pact states. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 80 p 2 AU]

CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE--The members of the Berlin Bishops Conference convened at Berlin's Gerhard Lichtenberg House for an extraordinary session on the installation of the newly appointed bishop of Berlin. The only item on the agenda was the election of a new chairman. Under Articles 16 and 17 of the statutes, the bishop of Dresden-Meissen, Gerhard Schaffran, was elected chairman of the Berlin Bishops' Conference in a secret ballot, and the bishop of Berlin, Dr Joachim Mesiner was elected deputy chairman for a 6-year period. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 80 p 2 AU]

NEPSZABADSAG SEES 'HOPE' IN GISCARD-BREZHNEV MEETING

LD211308 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI)--"Leonid Brezhnev's latest meeting with the French president makes it clear for everybody that the Soviet Union grabs every possible opportunity to hinder further deterioration in the situation and to help the international politics return to the track of detente.... It provides hope that these efforts do not go unanswered, because there can be no detente without partners who would not be willing to take complicated situation into consideration. It goes to the credit of President Giscard d'Estaing to be the first among the most responsible state leaders to undertake this role," emphasizes NEPSZABADSAG, central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in its Wednesday editorial dealing with the just concluded Soviet-French summit meeting.

The Budapest daily points out: "Taking a realistic stock of the complicated world situation, nobody could have thought that this meeting would cut the Gordian knot at a strike. Under this tense situation, however, this anyway is not the most important question at the moment. What is more important is the fact that after long months of sharpened tension worked up artificially by the ultras of imperialism and breaking through the anti-Soviet diplomatic embargo policy of the American leadership the number one leaders of the Soviet Union and a top capitalist country met by the negotiating table. They met with the same objective: to search jointly for political solutions leading to the preservation of the results of detente."

Continuing, the NEPSZABADSAG editorial observes: "The latest Soviet-French summit meeting is all the more important because it organically fits into the sequence of diplomatic endeavours being made all over the world by peace-loving forces."

The Budapest daily goes on to mention that in course of a few days Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and American Secretary of State Muskie conducted talks. Afghanistan presented proposals to Iran and Pakistan for normalizing their relations and India began diplomatic action aimed at settling political relations with Afghanistan. "Obviously a guarantee on non-interference in internal affairs (?affords) the condition for bringing the so-called Afghan question, too, to the path of political settlement," points out the editorial in the Hungarian paper.

"As far as we are concerned, it is common knowledge that we have always favoured negotiated settlement of disputed questions. We have always taken stand that the world do [as received] not get into the current of armaments escalation and we have supported that a path ensuring peace be sought through disarmament and political settlement," concludes NEPSZABADSAG.

WATER CONSERVANCY AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA RATIFIED

LD212345 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 21--MTI correspondent reports from Vienna: Official documents were exchanged at the Austrian Agriculture Ministry on Wednesday Jeno Rande, Hungarian ambassador to Vienna, and Guenter Haiden, Austrian federal agriculture and sylviculture minister, exchanged documents ratifying an agreement signed between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Austria on February 6, 1979. The deal regulates frontier crossing necessary for meeting water conservancy tasks.

GASPAR RECEIVES MALTESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD212339 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 21 May 80

["Hungarian-Maltese Talks"]

[Text] Budapest, 21 May (MTI)--The delegation of the General Workers' Union (GWU) of Malta, under the leadership of Deputy General Secretary (Carlos) Consiglio, paid a visit to Hungary between May 13 and 21, at the invitation of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT). The GWU delegation was received by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of SZOT. The sides held discussions on the actual questions of the Hungarian and Maltese trade union movement as well as on the possibilities of further developing bilateral trade union relations. The representatives of GWU visited factories and institutions, and got acquainted with the political, economic situation of Hungary, and the activity of Hungarian trade unions. The Maltese trade union delegation left Budapest on Wednesday.

HAVASI, MARJAI ATTEND WELCOME CEREMONY FOR FAIR EXHIBITORS

LD211248 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] In the main square of the Kobanya trading town Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, welcomed the 27 countries and West Berlin which are participating in the Budapest International Fair. Present among the guests were Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier; several members of the government and representatives of the diplomatic corps and the domestic exhibitors.

PARTY OFFICIALS ADDRESS ELECTION RALLIES

Gyenes Address in Dunaujvaros

LD210928 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Addressing a Dunaujvaros election rally, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has mentioned the results which the country has achieved, but at the same time also speaking about problems. A consequence of these is that today we must focus all our forces on strengthening our standard of living to preserve our attained results. And we must create the conditions for a later, more rapid advance.

After this Andras Gyenes said that the Hungarian People's Republic consistently supports the policy of detente and the practical assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence. This was also kept in view by our delegation which took part in working out the joint communique at last week's Warsaw session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The joint stand once again confirmed the resolve of our system of alliance and its readiness to act in eliminating the towering obstacles in the way of detente. The stands, proposals and initiatives can serve as a favorable basis for progress. The most serious problem now is the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. For this reason we consider the promotion of the cause of disarmament as the most important task.

The Central Committee secretary listed those events which would be indisrensable for the achievement of this objective: the earliest possible ratification of the SALT II agreement; the postponement of the implementation of the decision on the deployment in West Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles; and progress in the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and weapons.

The all-European conference to be held in Warsaw dealing with disarmament will have a favorable effect, as will the Madrid meeting, at which representatives of the countries that signed the Helsinki documents will take part. For our part, we do everything we can in the interest of these things.

Korom Speech in Kecskemet

LD220626 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 May 80

[Summary] An election mass rally took place in the sports hall at Kecskemet today. "Dr Mihaly Korom, party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, spoke about the achievements of the inhabitants of the eighth constituency of Kiskunfelegyhaza and its environs. He then cast a brief account of the issues of public administration. He said, among other things: [begin Korom recording] "I may say that it is still fairly common today--and this applied not only to local councils but also to higher public administration institutions or forums--when, arising from this or that error that really has occured, from a real, let us say extraordinary occurance, a generalized conclusion is drawn, and this, let us say, is later formulated and announced in the form of a rule of law, which is in no way justified but merely has the consequence that we confuse matters. We want to solve by rules of law, by a general legal provision, matters and topics which could perhaps be settled much better and more effectively in some other way. In any case there are too many rules of law and in this instance also one could really say that less is better.

"Let us not always scold or blame the officials. Of course there are some of those, too, who, so to say, conduct affairs in a bureaucratic way. And this kind of behavior must indeed be criticized, perhaps more decisively and consistently than hitherto--in fact not only perhaps but certainly. But often it seems that we forget the great responsibility of the higher level public administration organs, including also the governmental organs.

"So, there are many things in the life of the state--that includes public management, too--that we can say are developed and fulfill their role well. We can say they work successfully, help our socialist objectives and that we like them. Unfortunately, however, there still exist many things of which we have to say--unfortunately so--that we do not like them. Because nobody likes it if things go slowly, if there is indecision, if the necessary responsibility is lacking, if the necessary harmonization is lacking, if there is over-regulation.

"These are not new problems. The fact is, however, that these topics must constantly be kept up; we must constantly pay attention to them and also we must take constant measures that are necessary, arising from the recognition or from our important principle that our socilist state should be able even better, more successfully, to fulfill the tasks that are incumbent on it in the construction of the new society." [end recording]

AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CROP CONDITIONS

WA181215 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 May 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] In a recent interview Dr Istvan Meszaros, organizational main department head of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, discussed the current situation in agriculture. His comments included the following:

"We have no cause for complaint despite the recent cold weather. Fall crops neither froze nor heaved. However, at the moment there is a 2-week lag in their development. As of now, this manifests itself in the fact that they have not reached their usual seasonal height. It is hoped that more stable, warmer weather will help them offset this.

"Corn sowed last month has begun to germinate. A greater problem is that only 80 percent of the grain corn and half the silage corn has been planted. Another problem is that planting of heat-demanding crops such as rice must be delayed. Planting of sunflower and soya is virtually completed, as is that of potatoes. Sugar beets have already emerged but need much more warmth.

"Cabbage, cauliflower and kohlrabi have been set out. Farms in some of the southern counties have begun to set out tomatoes and even tobacco. The blooming of peaches and cherries is over in the south, but currently in progress in the north. It is too soon to say whether they have succeeded in setting fruit, but it is certain that their having come into bloom during the cold weather will cause much of the fruit to drop. There is also a 2-week lag in growth at the vineyards. Fortunately, they suffered no frost damage.

"We are expecting high yields from coarse fodder plants. They are ready for the first cutting. It is difficult to obtain parts needed for machinery used to harvest such crops.

"Helicopters and crop dusting planes are being used to spread weed killer, because fields are too wet to permit use of ground equipment. All winter crops have been treated with herbicides. Chemicals to prevent mildew are now being applied."

INTERPRESS COMMENTARY LAUDS BREZHNEV-GISCARD EFFORTS

LD211410 Warsaw PAP in English 1307 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May, PAP--Polish Agency INTERPRESS commentator Zdzislaw Pis writes: Though the Warsaw talks of Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, with participation of Edward Gierek, were of an informal character, they had significant bearing on resumption of the East-West dialogue. Despite the recent deterioration of the international situation France has called all along for a dialogue with the USSR, warning against turning the matter of Afghanistan into an insurmountable barrier. Clarification of views, intentions and interests is an effective way of overcoming misunderstandings and may in consequence lead to the alleviation of tension. There is only need for good will, for searching for ways of attaining understanding and for initiative.

In the tense and complex world situation, once again use was made of the Kremlin-Elysee Palace hot line--this time via Warsaw. For Poland, through her determination to preserve detente and constant pursuit of initiatives on the international forum, creates a climate conducive to summit meetings, which on various occasions in the past made it possible to break deadlocks in international relations. French-Soviet relations far exceed the framework of bilateral politics. The Soviet Union and France, the powers with great world prestige and influence, and Poland--so cruelly tried by history--today set the example of readiness to continue the East-West dialogue. France and the Soviet Union initiated in mid-1960's the process of detente, and today, in the deteriorating international situation they call for its continuation. The Warsaw meeting has confirmed that future belongs to those who see in detente the only way of preserving peace, security and international cooperation.

COMMUNIQUE ON PZPR DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL

AU191608 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17/18 May 80 p 2

["PZPR-PCP Cooperation"]

[Text] A delegation of the PZPR Central Committee led by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, visited Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee. Below is a report on the communique issued at the end of the talks:

The two delegations stressed that--in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternal solidarity--they had extensive exchanges of information on the situations in their own countries, on the activities of their two parties and on the development of the international situation. The delegations also discussed various problems of the international communist and workers movement. On behalf of the Portuguese communists, the PCP delegation expressed thanks for the solidarity support extended by Poland's communists and working people to the Portuguese people's struggle and revolution. The PCP delegation extended wishes for the greatest possible successes in implementing the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions on constructing a developed socialist society in Poland. The PZPR delegation expressed the solidarity and support of all Poland's communists and working people for the PCP's consistent struggle in defense of the Portuguese revolution's achievements and in consolidating the democratic system.

The two delegations stressed that--despite a great deal of tension in the international situation--the forces of progress in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism are gaining strength. The communique notes the importance of developing the socialist community and intensifying the struggle of the workers classes and the masses in the capitalist countries. [paragraph continues]

The sides expressed their fighting solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for independence and social progress. They laid stress on the imperialist aggressive circles' activites that are dangerous to peace, and on China's hegemonist policy.

The delegations of the two parties came out decisively against the production and deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They declared that the missile decision, which has heavy consequences and which was imposed by the United States on its NATO allies, should be abandoned. Negotiations should be pursued in order to put an end to the arms race in Europe and to bring about political and military detente.

In that spirit, the two delegations stressed the importance of urgent ratification of the SALT II accord by the United States, overcoming the impasse in the Vienna talks and holding the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1980. They also expressed their support for holding a Warsaw European conference on military detente and disarmament.

The two delegations drew attention to the dangers inherent in the present situation. They expressed their profound conviction that united and resolute actions by revolutionary and peace-loving forces the world over will eventually induce imperialism to give up its hegemonist and aggressive plans to intensify the arms race. Such actions will protect detente, will insure peace and will help achieve new successes in the struggle for democracy, national independence and socialism.

Reaffirming the indissoluble character of the communists' national and internationalist duties, the PCP and PZPR delegations recognized the unity of all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces as a factor of primary significance. They stressed that the creation of the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will be a decisive factor in this unity. In that spirit, the two delegations stressed the importance of friendship, cooperation and solidarity among the communist and workers parties in the capitalist and socialist countries.

The two delegations regarded it as extremely important to mobilize the most extensive social, political and religious forces for the struggle to achieve the aims of detente, peace and disarmament, as laid down by the "Appeal of the Communists to the European Nations," adopted at the Paris meeting of European communists on 28-29 April 1980. The PCP and PZPR declare themselves decisively for developing ties of solidarity and friendship between the Portuguese and Polish peoples, and the peaceful and friendly relations between democratic Portugal and the Polish People's Republic.

The PZPR and the PCP decided to continue to strengthen and extend their mutually advantageous party cooperation to new areas. The PZPR delegation's visit to Portugal and the talks and meetings held there were a new contribution to strengthening the fraternal ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the PCP and the PZPR.

BABIUCH RECEIVES FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD220640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the presence of Deputy Premier Micezyslaw Jagielski, today received French Minister of Foreign Trade Jean-Francois Deniau, who is in Warsaw for the seventh session of the Polish-French Government Commission for Economic Cooperation. During the talk, they discussed the current state and development prospects of bilateral trade and economic relations and [word indistinct] problems, which will be discussed during the session.

SZYDLAK SPEAKS AT SOVIET-POLISH FRIENDSHIP MEETING

AU201335 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 May 80 p 9

[Report on speech by Jan Szydlak, PZPR Politburo member, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council and of the main administration of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, at the 15 May Fifth All-Union Conference of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society in Moscow]

[Text] PAP, Moscow--On behalf of the main administration, the aktivs and the 5-million strong host of the members of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, Jan Szydlak conveyed to the conference and all members of the fraternal Soviet society warm greetings and most cordial wishes for every success in work, social activities and in their private lives.

The activity of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society is greatly appreciated by the Polish community, J. Szydlak said. Our people know that the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society undertakes many initiatives and measures to propagate the achievements of socialist Poland and the development of fraternal Polish-Soviet relations.

Jan Szydlak extended thanks to the main administration of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and to Aleksey Shitikov for the great contribution in that regard. He also thanked the republican and oblast administrations and the many thousands of aktivists of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society for their efforts that produce such abundant and fine results.

Jan Szydlak stressed that the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society attaches the greatest importance to massive daily activities in the field of propaganda and education in order to strengthen the ideological foundations of the alliance and cooperation between our peoples and states. What we propagate is a part of that which united Poland's and Russia's revolutionary forces in the past and to what constitutes the great achievements of socialist Poland in implementing the idea of friendship with the Soviet Union in the past 35 years.

Jan Szydlak discussed at length the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and postwar cooperation and the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism and Hitlerism, celebrated in the conviction that the results of World War II--the new political-territorial map of Europe and the new balance of power in the world, paid for by a sea of blood--are irreversible.

Our people and all their generations are intensely aware of the extremely important fact that, thanks to the breakthrough in our relations with the first socialist state, the war that we had begun alone and weak ended in the indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union--an alliance that is the permanent guarantee of our independence, security, just borders and comprehensive peaceful development, J. Szydlak said. Another anniversary celebrated this month also illustrates the continuation and strengthening of those vital guarantees: the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the political-defense treaty of the fraternal socialist states, which bears the name of our heroic capital.

Jan Szydlak devoted much attention to the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birthday and said that Lenin's ideas and achievements had played a momentous role in the Polish people's recent history and in changing their destiny: Partitioned Poland is now a socialist country, one which is sovereign, secure and one that is of consequence in the world. [paragraph continues]

The Polish people have every reason to celebrate the Leninist anniversaries as their own festive days that are very dear to them. They have reason to always reflect on Lenin's ideas and achievements and to draw on these achievements for inspriation regarding present work and future plans.

Jan Szydlak stressed that it is a great honor to be active in favor of Polisy-Soviet friendship and to help strengthen and develop the alliance of the two fraternal states and peoples. Poland needs a Soviet Union that is powerful and ever stronger and that successfully follows the road to communist construction. And the Soviet Union vitally needs a Poland that is strong, independent and an ally. Such are the lessons of history, and they have been fully confirmed in the present times.

The recent eighth PZPR congress strongly stressed that truth. During the congress Edward Gierek said: "The key importance of our relations of frienship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union results from the most vital interests of the Polish people and state. These relations are a lasting foundation of Poland's independence, sovereignty, security and peace.

These words illustrate the basic meaning of our party's political line and development strategy, which are being consistently implemented daily in all spheres. The unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties--the PZPR and the CPSU--their close ties and joint activities and, above all, the frequent and so fruitful meetings between their leaders--Comrades Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev--are the driving force of the dynamic development of comprehensive Polish-Soviet relations.

The unshakable resolution and unceasing efforts of our two parties have made Polish-Soviet relations a steel-like framework for close political alliance, for comprehensive economic and scientific-technical cooperation, increasing from year to year and showing the features of socialist economic integration with increasing intensity, for comprehensive cultural exchanges, a fine confirmation of which were the recent "Days of Soviet Culture" in Poland, for increasingly extensive direct contacts between institutions, organizations, industrial workers and various communities and for an increasingly more extensive development of friendship among people.

Jan Szydlak then discussed the present situation in Europe and the world, saying that it was the fault of the aggressive forces of imperialism that the process of detente on our continent had been upset. They caused the intensification of the arms race and the increase in the propaganda of tension and distrust among states.

We are doing and will do our best, Jan Szydlak said, to continue the process of political detente and supplement it with military detente, to bring about the Warsaw conference of all European states on military detente, to eliminate plans for intensifying armaments and to build--step by step--a system of peaceful coexistence, mutual and equal security for all states and constructive cooperation in Europe and the world.

The Soviet Union's unshakable peace policy affords comfort and support for all the forces fighting for those noble aims. This great socialist power's peaceful stance to serve mankind is winning for it millions and millions friends the world over.

This power is an inspiration and an unusually powerful incentive for the activities always underway in Poland to further strengthen our friendship with the USSR and to further intensify the knowledge and feelings that relate to that friendship and are part and parcel of Polish national and social awareness--of modern Polish patriotism.

In conclusion J. Szydlak said that, as ever, the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society will continue its indefatigable efforts to implement those great ideas under the guidance of the PZPR, in close cooperation with Poland's all political and social forces and in fraternal cooperation with the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

ALL-NATIONAL SESSION VIEWS PROBLEMS IN CONSTRUCTION

AU161845 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 May 80 pp 1, 2

["Critical Evaluation of Construction Trades--It Is Necessary To Use Existing Potential More Effectively--All-National Session in Warsaw"]

[Excerpts] Premier Edward Babiuch stressed in his speech to the 3 May session of the Sejm that the party and government attach great importance to improving the situation of investments and construction. That issue was tackled by the 12 May all-national session in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier.

Last year's performance of construction trades, their results this year and the analyses performed by the Polish National Bank and the Supreme Chamber of Control prove that the technical and materials resources provided for investments and construction have failed to produce the expected results. Side by side with the enterprises and associations that can show much for their performance there are many construction enterprises whose production results are unsatisfactory in many regards. Last year the implementation by construction enterprises of the countrywide construction plan was short by Z131.1 billion. Only 83 percent of the housing construction tasks were completed last year, and the housing target was short by 42,000 apartments countrywide because of socialized construction trades' failure. Moreover, it is a fact that some 50 percent of the apartments turned over for use have various faults.

While failing to implement the planned production tasks, construction enterprises consistently indulge in excessive countrywide consumption of materials and in excessive wages and employment. Excessive consumption and waste of materials in defiance of valid norms is universal, and that is especially true of cement. The intensity of the use of machines and installations at construction sites is below standard, and most construction enterprises fail to achieve the planned levels of productivity. While there is a general shortage of materials, some enterprises continue to increase their stocks of them without any valid economic justification in many cases. For example, the Department of Construction increased its material stocks to the tune of Z2.6 billion last year. In the present situation when plans are worked out on the basis of a rational and thrifty use of resources, any waste of materials and any economic inefficiency are bound to negatively affect the results of investments and construction.

The many remedies and measures to improve the various spheres of the construction trades performance seek to achieve our basic purpose, namely, that construction is of the best possible service in creating the material base for the country's social and economic development.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MOROCCAN ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS MINISTER

AU211845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/5/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, received on Wednesday afternoon Mansouri Benali, member of the Executive Committee of the Movement Populaire of Morocco, deputy, minister of administrative affairs, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the EDUF National Council. The guest conveyed warm greetings of friendship to President Nicolae Ceausescu from King Hassan II of Morocco as well as wishes of prosperity to the Romanian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings to the Moroccan sovereign and best wishes of good health and happiness, of prosperity to the Moroccan people.

During the talks highlighted were the friendly and cooperative relations established between Romania and Morocco which witness an ascending course, in full accordance with the decisions and agreements covenanted during the Romanian-Moroccan summit dialogue that opened broad prospects to the fruitful cooperation between the two countries. The mutual wish was expressed to amplify and deepen those good relations in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other domains of joint interest, to intensify the contacts between the political organizations in the two countries, for the benefit of both states and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and productive collaboration among nations.

Opinions were also exchanged on current international developments. It was assessed that firm and responsible action should be taken now more than ever towards putting an end to tension, and securing the resumption and furtherance of the course of detente, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, non-recourse to use or threat of force, for the exclusively political, negotiated settlement of disputed issues, of states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world. In this framework, stress was laid on the need for a comprehensive solution in the Middle East which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the solving of the Palestinian people's issue, the setting up of an independent Palestinian state included, to guaranteed independence and sovereignty of all states in the area. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVES UN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

AU211958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/5/1980--On May 21, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, had talks with Salim Ahmed Salim, president of the 34th session of the UN General Assembly. Opinions were exchanged on the occasion concerning a series of aspects of the current international political situation, with emphasis on the important mission incumbent on the UN and its agencies in an equitable, democratic settlement of the great issues facing mankind.

The guest highlighted the active and substantial contribution of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu to enhancing and strengthening the prestige and role of the United Nations in solving complex problems of international political life, in the interest of all peoples, of detente and peace in the world.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

AU211941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/5/1980--On May 21, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of the China-Romania Friendship Association led by An Bisheng, member of the CC of the Communist Party of China, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the CCP, that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romania-China Friendship Association.

Highlighted were during the interview the good relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, the wish of the sides to continually develop and deepen the relations of friendship and collaboration in keeping with the understandings covenanted at highest level. The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

BURTICA RECEIVES IRANIAN CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR

AU211955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/5/198--On May 21, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received 'Ali Reza Nosari, governor of the Central Bank of Iran. Possibilities were examined of further developing economic cooperation between the two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRG

AU220715 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] At the invitation of Federal Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei will pay an official visit to the FRG at the end of this month.

RADULESCU AT EMBASSY PARTY ON HO CHI MINH BIRTHDAY

AU220727 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 May 80 p 3

[Text] On Monday evening, (Bui Tru) charge d'affaires ad interim of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] to Bucharest, gave a movie-cocktail party at the embassy on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh, brilliant son of the Vietnamese people. The party was attended by Comrades Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoui, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council; representatives of the leadership of various central institutions, mass and civic organizations, and journalists. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, and members of the diplomatic corps.

SCINTEIA Article on Birthday

AU181913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/5/1980--Newspaper SCINTEIA of May 18 publishes a wide article dedicated to this anniversary, paying homage to the great personality of Ho Chi Minh, outstanding son of the Vietnamese people, a symbol of that people's fearless struggle for the cause of liberty, independence and progress. For more than half a century, the newspaper shows, Ho Chi Minh inspired, organized and led the struggle of the working class, peasants, intellectuals, of the entire people against foreign domination and exploitation, for national and social liberation, for defending the national liberty and dignity of the people where he was born.

Being a synthesis of the virtues of the Vietnamese people, Ho Chi Minh dedicated all his force and creative spirit to the implementation of the communist ideals, to developing friendship and collaboration among peoples, to the cause of peace. At the same time, the most important Romanian newspaper notes, the international communist and working class movement, the national liberation movement have appreciated his personality as that of an outstanding militant, one of the most important revolutionists, the one who sternly fought against imperialism and colonialism, for the people's right to self-dependently choose their own destiny, the line of their development. After reviewing the successes of the Vietnamese people guided by Ho Chi Minh, SCINTEIA stresses that the celebration of 90 years since the birth of the great leader takes place at a time when a Socialist Vietnam exists freely and independently, an ideal for which Ho Chi Minh militated with inexhaustible energy. While evoking the personality of Ho Chi Minh, the newspaper writes, the communists and the working people in Romania evoke the image of a great, close friend of the Romanian people. Ho Chi Minh had words of deep appreciation for the Romanian people, for its achievements on the road of building the new society, for the support granted to the heroic Vietnam.

In the spirit of the militant solidarity, SCINTEIA stresses: The Romanian people sided from the first moment the friendly Vietnam in its just struggle against the imperialist aggression, for the defense of its national being, Romania's unconditioned help having taken most varied forms. Romania has welcomed with deepest satisfaction the historic victory of the Vietnamese people, the May 1976 proclamation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and militated for the international acknowledgement of the new state, for its admittance within the UN--Romania's principled stands, her permanent support enjoying the high appreciation of the Vietnamese people, of its leaders.

Under the new circumstances, the daily shows, the Romanian-Vietnamese relations of friendship and collaboration have stepped onto a higher stage under the decisive impulse of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Le Duan, held both in Bucharest and Hanoi. The trade exchanges have grown with every passing year, going higher than the initially planned figures. Also expanding are the cooperation in production, the relations in the field of science, art and culture, the exchanges of experience in various domains of the new society construction. Now, stresses SCINTEIA, when 90 years are celebrated since the birth of Ho Chi Minh, the communists, the Romanian people address to the friendly communists, to the Vietnamese people, wishes of success in their peaceful construction, on the line of the thriving of their homeland, reasserting the belief that the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration will further develop and deepen, to mutual advantage, to that of the cause of peace and socialism for which Ho Chi Minh fought firmly.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD211340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1139 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY. During the conversation, held at the request of the ambassador, reference was made to the current international situation and to some topical questions of bilateral relations.

IRAQ'S TARIQ 'AZIZ CONFERS WITH DORONJSKI, DRAGAN

JN211631 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May--Tariq 'Aziz, Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the foreign relations office, met in Belgrade today with Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The meeting, which lasted over 1 hour, was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying Tariq 'Aziz and by (?Vlado Janzic), international relations secretary at the LCY Presidium.

Following the meeting, Tariq 'Aziz said that he conveyed the greetings of President Saddam Husayn and the party and state of Iraq to the Yugoslav Presidency and the LCY Presidium. He added that Doronjski asked the delegation to convey the greetings of the Yugoslav party and state leaders to the Iraqi party and state leaders. He also said that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Yugoslavia, in the interest of their joint aims, particularly those on consolidating the nonaligned movement's role, were stressed at the meeting.

Tariq 'Aziz pointed out that during this meeting, Doronjski affirmed the Yugoslav leadership's desire to follow the line of late President Tito in consolidating the independent trend and the principles of nonalignment. Doronjski also stressed the Yugoslav leadership's intention to continue its cooperation and friendship with Iraq on both party and state levels.

Tariq 'Aziz, in his capacity as deputy prime minister, met earlier with Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side to the joint Iraqi-Yugoslav commission for economic and technical cooperation. The INA correspondent has learned that the meeting dealt with topics related to the two countries' joint cooperation on the state level, it also dealt with spheres of joint cultural, technical and technological cooperation.

Tariq 'Aziz arrived in Belgrade yesterday at the head of a party delegation on a visit of several days.

CEMA COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION IN SPLIT

AU211451 Belgrade International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The ministers for transport of the East European countries and representatives of Yugoslavia met today in Split at the session of the [CEMA] Economic Commission for Air Transport. Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, said at the session that Yugoslavia has been successfully cooperating with the member countries of this commission for more than 15 years and he expressed his conviction that Yugoslavia's cooperation with CEMA member countries would be significantly enriched and (?expanded) in this field.

MINIC REVIEWS SITUATION IN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

AU211423 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 80 p 1

[D. Petkovic report]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May--The commission for international cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held its session today in the new Belgrade building of sociopolitical organizations. Dr Aleksandar Grlickov presided over the session attended by, among others, Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Social Council for International Relations.

Prior to the opening of the working session those present paid homage to the late LCY and SFRY president, Comrade Josip Broz Tito, with a minute of silence.

The commission heard and adopted a report by Andrej Marinc, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, on the visit of the LCY delegation to the Syrian Ba'th Party and a report by Dusan Popovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, on the participation of the LCY delegation in the 11th congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka and the talks of our delegation with representatives of the leading Indian political parties.

Extensive discussion was held on the agenda's item on the topic of relations and cooperation between the LCY and certain parties and movements in nonaligned countries. Luka Soldic delivered the introductory report on this topic. As a matter of fact, this topic will be incorporated in the platform for the forthcoming session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium that is scheduled for June.

As a result of the great interest in participating in the discussion on this topic, today's session of the commission was not concluded. It was decided that it would continue next week.

Speaking about the present situation in the nonaligned movement, Milos Minic pointed out that following the Havana summit of the nonaligned movement, the international situation and the trends in the nonaligned movement have been developing quickly and have introduced new elements. Following the Havana conference, Minic said, the activity of nonaligned countries in the United Nations has been appraised as relatively successful and the unity of the nonaligned movement has been realized on a number of points of documents adopted by the summit conference.

Serious difficulties have appeared in the nonaligned movement as a result of the Afghanistan crisis and the deterioration of the military-political relations in Europe. These difficulties have not been as yet completely overcome and to a certain extent they have slowed the actions of nonaligned countries. However, Minic stressed, an overwhelming majority of nonaligned countries feels the need for a meeting of nonaligned countries to review the general world situation and the role of the nonaligned movement in the development of international relations in general. This was demonstrated among other things also in the recent contacts with their representatives in Belgrade. Naturally, Minic said, in the nonaligned movement there are various shades and even differences in views on this question and for this reason it is necessary to realistically appraise the situation in the movement.

The difficulties in the nonaligned movement mentioned here, Minic emphasized, are not new. They were perceived much earlier and they are primarily reflected in the penetration of the bloc influences that have been coordinated with the differences within the movement itself and among the nonaligned countries. The prospects faced by the movement are the prospects of struggle for the preservation of the original principles against the outside pressures aimed at strengthening their outside influences.

According to Minic, one of the most important problems is the struggle concerning economic problems, the struggle to establish new international economic relations not only among the nonalined countries but also in a wider circle of developing countries.

MIJATOVIC CHAIRS EXPANDED PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD211840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--An augmented session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today, chaired by SFRY President Cvijetin Mijatovic. Top-ranking federal officials and presidents of the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces also took part in the work of the session.

The Presidency reviewed the topical state of affairs and trends in the nonaligned movement in the light of the latest unfavorable development and the deterioration of the international situation. It underlined the need for and readiness of the majority of nonaligned countries for greater activity and commitment on the part of the nonaligned movement, on the bases of and in the spirit of the authentic principles and orientation of the policy of nonalignment. In this connection the Presidency adopted directives and specified priorities and forms of our country's direct involvement in the nonaligned movement in the coming period.

The Presidency examined the state and development of our country's bilateral relations with the People's Republic of Poland, the GDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Assessing that relations with these countries are developing successfully, the Presidency stressed the need for further strengthening of all-round friendly cooperation with these socialist countries, on the principles of full equality and mutual respect for the specific features of internal development and international position.

At the session the report on the work of the commission for awards in 1979 was examined and adopted. The Presidency also examined a number of other questions within its competence.

LJUBICIC SPEAKS ON ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE CONCEPT

LD220636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Leskovac--Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, talked about the realization of the concept of all-people's defense in Leskovac today with representatives of local communities, organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical organizations from the territory of the 13 municipalities of the Juznomorava Intermunicipal Regional Community.

General Ljubicic, who was accompanied by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council; Lt Col Gen Aleksandar Janic, commander of the Nis army district; and Lt Col Gen Bogoljub Djordjevic, secretary for national defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, visited the Zdravlje medicaments factory, the Demind metals industry, the Nevena cosmetics factory and the Leskovac International Textile and Textile Machinery Fair. In these organizations, too, Ljubicic spoke about the realization of the concept of all-people's defense.

NARODNA ARMIJA DISCUSSES ARMY DEVELOPMENT, PREPAREDNESS

AU211017 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 80 p 15

[D.J. article: "Invincibility of the Armed People"]

[Text] During the three and one half decades of peace, the strength of the armed people has reached proportions that even the planners did not foresee in their projections. The army of 800,000 soldiers which in May 1945 won the victory could if necessary, be increased tenfold, to increase to 8 million people under arms. But this increase in numbers is not the sole dimension of the rise in the armed detachment of the all-people's defense. Both components of the all-people's defense--the army and the territorial defense--have increased to such an extent that they have also surpassed certain basic provisions of the rules of the strategy of the armed struggle, written not long ago.

The armed forces have kept pace with our self-managing socialist society, which developed defense in accordance with its needs and possibilities. Thanks to Tito's idea and work, the vision of the classics of Marxism on armed people is becoming a reality.

Analysts noted that in the last 5-year period, from 1975 to 1980, the armed forces have perhaps made their greatest progress in postwar development. Their fire power, mobility and maneuverability have increased manifold. It is particularly significant that the armed forces have reached a high level of moral-political unity and this is their strongest weapon.

Today, the army is considerably smaller in terms of numbers than the one whose detachments paraded at the first May parade, but its fire power has increased manifold. The greatest progress has been made in increasing the striking power of the antiaircraft, antitank and antiairborne systems, which are the most effective defense against the strategy of blitzkrieg war. Because of this, the army is now capable of destroying all armored combat vehicles and most aircraft that would cross our borders in case of aggression.

The land army, as the most important defense factor, used to advance at a speed of 7 miles [as published]. The classical infantry, the former "dusty branch of service," is going to the military museum. The infantry has obtained armor--personnel carriers, wheels--trucks--and even wings--helicopters. Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic said in the SFRY Assembly that a single division is capable of shelling the enemy with 50-71 tons of steel within 1 minute. This is about 25 times as much as a division was capable of doing during the last days of the war. An infantry battalion, as the basic tactical unit of the division, can in a single battle destroy several dozen armored vehicles, or three times more than only 5 years ago.

Yugoslavia now has a very reliable "air umbrella." By installing a large number of ground-to-air missiles, by perfecting the system of air surveillance and reporting and by modernizing combat aviation, the air force and the air defense have become a strong component of our army. [paragraph continues]

The Adriatic also has strong armed protection. The sea is guarded by 1,000 "combat warships"--they are the Vis, Brac, Krk and other islands and little islands with the people-defenders on them. The sea is also guarded by the fleet and the coastal artillery. The striking force of the relatively small but fast and modernly armed fleet are missile gunboats, missile torpedo boats and submarines. The navy has been recently strengthened by new navigable units, among which is also the new destroyer "Split."

In recent years, the army has devoted special attention to parrying the first blow of different variations of the blitzkrieg by strengthening its antiairborne and antitank power. Every airport and area suitable for airborne attack have a sufficiently strong defense which, by relying on the territorial units, can prepare a hot landing for an airborne unit. The aggressor's armored break-throughs would also not fare any better because they would find themselves in "fire sacks."

The army's mobilization capability has greatly advanced. The current world norm--according to which a standing army carries out mobilization within 5 days--has been reduced considerably. Many military units measure their readiness to take up positions and open fire by their wrist watches.

As early as at the 11th LCY Congress it was said that territorial defense had been experiencing a great growth since the war. During the past 5 years, this component of the armed forces has developed in all three dimensions--in numbers, technically and organizationally. According to Comrade Tito, 2 years ago the territorial defense units had over 1 million armed, equipped and ready soldiers. The formation of this army without barracks is so to say endless because it has room for all citizens capable of fighting with weapons in their hands. Only a few hours are sufficient to double the number of fighters, while within a few days there would be several millions. Throughout the country there are now some 20,000 territorial units and commands and this number is increasing every day. In addition to the large units organized by the communes and regions, companies, squads and groups are being formed in the basic cells of the society. If one bears in mind that there are 72,000 local communities and basic organizations of associated labor in the country, then it is possible to visualize this great, so to say countless army.

The other direction of growth--modernization--is also progressing successfully. Two new forms--territorial air force and navy--have originated in the territorial army. With an increasing mass armament with light missiles, the antiaircraft and antitank fire power of the army without barracks is multiplying.

In accordance with our strategic orientation--reliance on our own forces--the equipment of the armed forces is entrusted to our own science and production. Complete arms for a division--ranging from a semiautomatic rifle to a heavy howitzer--comes from the assembly lines of the domestic arms industry. Its latest innovations are several kinds of missiles, an armored personnel carrier, helicopter, the Orao plane and missile boats. However, the greatest achievements of our factories is mass production of weapons for the mass armament of people.

Our armed forces will continue to be strengthened because this is demanded by the international situation. Projections for the further development of the armed forces in the 1981-1985 period are now being completed. On the basis of these projections, it can be concluded that in the next 5 years period the army and the territorial defense will make even greater progress than in the previous one.

Marking the 35th anniversary of victory, we can be satisfied with the postwar growth of our armed forces. Thanks to them, Yugoslavia is--as Comrade Tito said--an impregnable bastion for every aggressor.

BOSNIAN LEADER WARNS AGAINST CONSERVATIVE FORCES

AU201354 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 80 p 8

[M. M. and F. N. report]

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 14 May--The political situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina, too, is marked by the developed consciousness, high patriotism and devotion of the workers class, working people and citizens, peoples and nationalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina to the revolutionary achievements and the work of Comrade Tito. Their constant and persistent struggle for the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations on the basis of the constitution and the Law on Associated Labor and for the realization of the delegate principles of decisionmaking in the system of socialist self-management, their constant cultivation and development of equality, brotherhood, unity and socialist community of the peoples and nationalities and the increasingly favorable results in the implementation of economic stabilization measures. [sentence as published]

This was noted today at the session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina which analyzed the sociopolitical situation and the ideopolitical activities of the League of Communists and set the tasks in this connection.

The Presidium pointed out that the workers class, the working people and citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina, like those all over the country, had anxiously followed the state of health of our Tito in the past few months and rallied their ranks even more, united their thoughts and actions and performed all their social tasks with the utmost sense of responsibility.

The statement issued on the session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina points out that the Presidium determined the future tasks of the League of Communists. These tasks are the advancement of the content and methods of work, a consistent implementation of the principle of social accords and self-managing agreements, a realization of Tito's idea of collective work and responsibility, the realization of the economic stabilization policy and the strengthening of the defense ability of our country.

The Presidium of the Central Committee stressed that speculations about our present and our future, particularly concerning the brotherhood, equality and unity of our peoples and nationalities are like accounts made without the inkeeper. They are made by various outside enemies and internal reactionary elements, for the people and nationalities of our country have unswervingly shown innumerable times that they are their own masters, that they themselves decide on their fate and that they are prepared constantly and doggedly to defend and develop the achievements of the socialist revolution.

Nikola Stojanovic Speech

In his opening speech at the session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, made full assessments and stressed that a wider analysis of the ideopolitical activities will be carried out, to serve as a basis for the discusion at the next session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Pointing our that a high level of consciousness and unity of the peoples and nationalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina has been manifested in the last months, and that all the institutions of the political system, self-managing organizations and communities have functioned exceptionally well, Nikola Stojanovic stressed that all the speculation about our country and our unity, the strength and firmness of the peoples and nationalities of our country and the ability of our system of socialist self-management have met with a complete failure.

We Must Be Tito

"It is necessary to stress--so as to avoid illusions here and there--that while Comrade Tito was alive and well we were able to allow ourselves to adopt a facile attitude on delays and to turn a blind eye to some vacillations as regards the policy of economic stabilization, the implementation of Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and efficiency in the realization of the constitution and the Law on Associated Labor for we always had in mind that Tito was there and that he would clearly oppose everything in good time that might slow down the socialist self-managing development. Now the situation is different. Without Tito being alive, we must be Tito. As the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, together with the Leagues of Communists of all the republics and provinces, we must insist on a consistent implementation of all that we jointly agreed upon while Tito was alive...."

"In the field of economic development and relations," Nikola Stojanovic assessed, "very complex problems exist and they may have great political consequences and may become dangerous political hotbeds. This may happen unless we implement our adopted policy more efficiently and consistently at all the levels of social organization, beginning with the basic organization of associated labor and local community and up to the republic and the federation. We have political positions on this, and there is nothing to be changed there. I have in mind the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The basic thing is to see more fully how to organize better so that we may implement them even more consistently and may wage the further struggle for economic stabilization in accordance with the constitution and the Law on Associated Labor. I am convinced that we shall enter a very complex economic and political situation unless we initiate more quickly and encourage the process of the strengthening of the self-managing position of associated labor, and if we allow state regulation to strentthen because of slowness and inertia. Experiences of development so far have explicitly shown that whenever a holdup has occurred in the implementation of an adopted policy, the situation was exploited by conservative, bureaucratic and centralist forces. The present situation in economic relations is such that we may freely say that the tendencies outside the institutionalised decisionmaking process are nowhere as present as they are in the field of economic relations...."

BORBA STRESSES TITO'S TIES TO MACEDONIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

AU201900 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 May 80 p 2

[Dr Ivan Katardziev article: "Tito and the Struggle of the Macedonian People: Tito's Name--Symbol of Equality"]

[Excerpts] The questions of what the Macedonians are, what their national identity is and what the basic goals of their struggle are were never a dilemma for Tito and the Yugoslav Communist Party under his leadership.

To Tito the Macedonians were a nationally oppressed people that should be granted its national rights in the same way as other oppressed peoples. In his 2 November 1936 letter to Veselin Maslesa concerning the solution of the national question he demanded that the platform of this question should clearly stress the right of the Macedonians to self-determination as a condition for their equality. Of course, Tito did not make a dogma of those rights. On the contrary, he clearly stated his opposition to any splitting of Yugoslavia advocated by the fascist warmongers.

He engaged himself and the party in efforts to provide equal treatment for the Macedonian people in the political struggles of royal Yugoslavia, to support their rights to self-determination and free national life and for a complete assertion of their national characteristics. At the same time Tito devoted the greatest attention to organizing the Macedonian party organization and to building up the party cadres from among the ranks of the Macedonian people who would know how to lead the struggle for national and social liberation in the best way and most successfully.

Constant Interest

Tito's interest in the position of the workers movement in Macedonia, in the position of the party organization, in the political currents among the masses of the people and in the general political situation in that part of Yugoslavia under the difficult conditions of the greater state anti-national and exploitive policy of the monarcho-fascist and other imperialist forces toward Macedonia, was constant. He was deeply concerned both for the state of the party organization in Macedonia and for a clearer stand of the party on the national question in Macedonia. In his June 1939 letter to Georgi Dimitrov he explicityly stated:

"The party organization in Macedonia must be restored. We must immediately adopt a clear position on the national questions in Macedonia. These questions are now jeopardized because of internal and foreign political reasons." [as published]

In the spring of 1939 the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party issued a document entitled "The Yugoslav Communist Party and the Macedonian National Question." This document once again clearly affirmed both the party's principled position toward the struggle of the Macedonian people for their national liberation and the party's political action.

By its character and intent this document had a definite program importance for the party's policy in relation to the Macedonian national question under the existing historical conditions.

What the document said about the duty of the Yugoslav Communist Party to become directly engaged in and assist the struggle of the Macedonian people for their liberation was to be transformed into practical action under Tito's leadership in the coming period.

Uncompromising Actions

As a result of this daily action and concern of Tito for the organization of the revolutionary struggle during 1940 and 1941, all the way to the war, the party organization in Macedonia grew into a strong political factor that directed the political and cultural life in Macedonia.

Tito watched over the struggle of the Macedonian people as well as over the struggle of other Yugoslav peoples for their national and social liberation. [paragraph continues]

He reacted fiercely to all attempts at disturbing the revolutionary march of the Yugoslav peoples and sabotaging their battle unity. He was uncompromising in his action against the usurpation attempt of the Bulgarian Workers Party of communists after the collapse of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1941 through Sarlo [Metodije Satorov, chairman of the regional committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party for Macedonia] to place the Macedonian party organization under its own leadership. By his unwavering stand he not only insured the reincorporation of the party organization in Macedonia into the framework of the Yugoslav Communist Party but also enabled the Macedonian people to join the common struggle of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities against the fascist occupiers and thereby insure their future free national development within the united community of Yugoslav peoples and nationalities and have their own state, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, as one of the founders of the SFRY.

Tito's entire activity, from his assumption of leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party until now, has been most completely connected with the struggle and successes, the entire cultural and economic flourishing and assertion of the Macedonian people in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia as a component part of the self-managing Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. There are no events in the recent history of the Macedonian people as well as in that of other Yugoslav peoples that is not connected with Tito's name.

Today Tito's name is a symbol of freedom and of the program for the future, not only for the Macedonian people in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, but also for those parts of the Macedonian people that live beyond the borders of their mother nation. There is no doubt that Tito's efforts and Tito's vision of the function of nationalities as the components of peaceful cooperation among peoples and especially among neighboring peoples--under the condition that the progressive forces strive for respect for human rights and national characteristics as outlined at the July 1976 Berlin conference of communist parties, despite all opposition--are the ideas that are oriented to the future. They are ideas that serve the social progress to which the Macedonian people aspire with their entire being. Today Tito's name represents for the Macedonian people, the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities and all of progressive mankind the synthesis of the struggle for national equality, self-management, independence, noninterference in internal affairs, peace and peaceful cooperation among peoples and solidarity in the struggle for new and more just social relations.

MACEDONIA'S CEMERSKI VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION

AU201030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 80 p 7

[D.N. Report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 16 May--A consultative meeting with secretaries of the communal committees of the League of Communists of Macedonia on current questions of the league's ideological-political activity was held today at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia in Skopje. Boro Denkov, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia, presided over the meeting.

Appraising the political situation in the republic as well as in the entire country, Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, said that the present situation is characterized by an expressed readiness of the League of Communists and the working people and citizens to become more strongly engaged in work and fulfill the tasks of the League of Communists.

Angel Cemerski said that the overall functioning of our political system and the entire political organization can be very positively appraised. Cemerski said that the experiences gained so far should be analyzed and utilized in our further efforts to perfect the unity of action.

"However, this unity cannot and must not be built on the basis of some abstract ideas or on the basis of the general course of the League of Communists; nor can it be built merely by invoking the course, ideas and work of Comrade Tito. This unity must be always built concretely and in connection with concrete problems that appear in the communities where the communists work," Cemerski said.

Angel Cemerski further said that the solutions for the daily problems and needs of the working people and citizens also represent one of the important questions to which insufficient attention is devoted. We would be able to much more effectively solve housing, employment and other problems if we were more clearly and consistently oriented towards the workingman and his problems and living needs.

Angel Cemerski argued in favor of more quickly solving the questions concerning respect for constitutionality and legality. He said that the League of Communists must sharpen to the maximum possible extent responsibility in accords and in fulfilling these accords. He emphasized that vigilance and the ideological-political struggle against the phenomena of bureaucratism, technocratism, nationalism, separatism and all those phenomena that have been at the center of attention in our practice should be intensified in the League of Communists.

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH U.S.--The sixth annual meeting of the Yugoslav Chamber for Advancing Economic Cooperation with the United States and of the American-Yugoslav Economic Council will be held in Dubrovnik 1 to 4 June. The host of the meeting will be Ilija Vakic, president of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia. It will be attended by officials of the Federal Executive Council and the U.S. administration, representatives of federal organs and the republican and provincial chambers of economy. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 May 80 p 11 AU]

SOVIET KRASNODAR DELEGATION--Dusan Alimpic, president of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, has received the delegation of the RSFSR's Krasnodar Oblast headed by Georgiy Razumovskiy, chairman of the oblast ispolkom, which is currently visiting Vojvodina at the invitation of the Vojvodina Executive Council. Alimpic informed members of the delegation on the questions and tasks of Vojvodina's socio-economic development, the development of the socialist self-managing political system and the implementation of the policy of national equality. He thanked them for their expressions of respect for President Tito and condolences on his death and pointed out that "our peoples and nationalities would continue in unity and unwaveringly to implement Tito's policy." Nikola Kmezic, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council; Lazar Covic, president of the Commission for International Relations of the Presidium of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina; and Svetozar Rakic, provincial secretary for foreign economic relations, participated in the talks. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 May 80 p 8 AU]